

MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.



"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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WINTHROP, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1839.

No. 15.

THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1839.

RAIL ROAD TO THE AROOSTOOK.

The Waldo Gazette recommends a Railroad from Frankfort through Bangor to the Aroostook River. We think well of such a project; because it is feasible, and because it will be of immense benefit to the State, inasmuch as it will connect a remote extreme of the State with the central portion, moving it to all practical intents and purposes to within a short distance of the seaboard itself. As matters now stand, the staple products of that section of the State, viz. the various kinds of lumber must inevitably go to market, if they go to market at all, thro' the territory of a foreign power. This circumstance alone, is a reason why something should be done to unite more intimately this hitherto isolated border of our country with the Maine portions of the state, and open a channel through which produce, and the articles of merchandise and of expensive transportation may be conveyed to and from it upon our own rightful soil, and within our own jurisdiction.

If on careful examination, it should be found that such an enterprise will pay a fair income, the next question would be, where are the funds? and who shall build? The State should take hold of it, and push it forward to its consummation. But the State is in debt—a heavy debt increased in defence of this very territory. So much the more need of taking better care of it now. A moiety of the very property which all rallied in defending, will construct a Railroad from Bangor into its very midst. There is, in that very region, the identical articles needed, viz. timber of all kinds, and especially cedar for sleepers, &c. She has, therefore, part of the capital on hand in an unproductive condition. The soil will pay the workmen.—Let the townships be lotted out and sold to workmen who will faithfully perform a certain amount of labor by the job or by the month upon the railroad. Thousands of enterprising young men could thus provide themselves with good land, while the pay they give in return, would enhance in a tenfold ratio the property earned. The State, on the other hand, would not only exchange dormant for productive property, but it would create business, create capital, create activity, and create prosperity—lasting prosperity throughout that whole section of her territory.

DISEASE IN THE EYES OF SHEEP.

Our correspondent "Oxford" asks in the last number of the Farmer what will cure sheep when attacked with soreness and running at the eyes. In conversation with Major Wood

the other day on this subject, he stated that his flock had not been troubled with it for a great number of years and that he had prevented and cured it by applying tar to the noses of his sheep. He attributes it to a want of action of the proper juices and blood vessels of the head. The Major it is well known is one of our most experienced wool growers, and has made the treatment of sheep a particular study for a long series of years. His advice upon this subject is entitled to great weight.

PLOUGHS AND PLOUGHING, CULTIVATORS, &c.

It is gratifying to see the exertions which the different companies, engaged in manufacturing ploughs, make to furnish a first rate article. The most fastidious farmer need not now complain that he cannot find an article to suit his taste or fancy, for they may be found of all sorts, sizes, turns, twists and shapes. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, of Worcester, who have hitherto wore the bell in the beauty & finish of their articles, have been making further improvements in their ploughs—they have lengthened their mouldboard—changed the twist more conformably to the natural turning over the furrow, and sloped the handles back more, to give more advantageous leverage. It must be a good plow for we held one of them the other day and it made good work, whereupon we concluded that such a bungler could do good work the merit must be in the plough, rather than in the hands which held it.

By the same rule we would pronounce Prouty & Mears plough, one of no ordinary merit.—This is constructed on somewhat different principles. It turns remarkably well—buries the surface matter completely and laps the furrow handsomely. They are a strong and durable article.

There are other kinds manufactured in this and other States which recommend themselves for some peculiarity or other. There is the "Waterville plough" the "Greenlow plough" "Flagg's plough" "Stone's plough" "Holmes & Robbins plough" the "Bridgewater plough" &c. all good instruments. Now how is it, brother farmers? among all this variety, are there any of you who still jog on in the old "podauger" system with an instrument more fit to be put up in your corn field for a scarecrow than for turning and subduing the sward? If you are not supplied with a good article of the kind it is your own fault, and if you do not make good use of it is also your own fault.

The time has been when the farmers in Maine were afraid of a plough. They thought it a losing concern to raise corn and grain on any thing but a "burn". The only reason why other states have gone ahead of us in grain raising is this, they "ploughed more than we did."

Another implement which every farmer ought to have is a cultivator, indeed two of them would not come amiss. The small expanding Cultivator made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, is a capital thing for hoeing corn, potatoes, rutabaga &c. We procured one last year, and know by actual use, that it is a valuable instrument for the above purposes. We like to make an old horse do the heaviest of the hoeing. Kill those by work that have no souls first, say we. So if you are not already provided, get yourself a good plough—a good cultivator—plough all that you can—plant all that you can—manure high—plant close and till well, and if you have not an abundance to cheer the harvest, you will have the consolation that you did your duty and are not to blame for the lack.

COMPARISON.

Messrs Editors:—It is by comparing one thing with another, by which we arrive at almost all our valuable ideas, this is peculiarly applicable and useful in Agriculture.

By this rule of comparison, I have been lead to examine how much profit can be derived from an acre, or any given quantity of land well manured, for stock, including swine, (taking one season with another,) on which is raised roots of the following kinds, viz: potatoes, carrots, sugar beets, ruta бага, parsnips or hay. And what quantity of such kinds, their relative worth for stock, what kind of stock, (all things considered) is most profitable for the farmers generally, considering the time when they arrive at maturity or benefit for the market, or home use. With Mr Vaughan, I am disposed, as pork generally sells in the market, taking into view that swine come nearly to maturity at 18 months old, or before the great numbers the female produces, are fit for breeders, to conclude that swine are most profitable or may be made so, when farmers raise roots and barley, buckwheat, pumpkins apples, &c., as they may, and which would be largely for their interest. Compare by figures, every thing, compare which kind of roots is most profitable, which is most so, barley, buck or Indian wheat, corn, peas, &c. &c. &c.

For black cattle, horses and a certain creature called man; I believe Indian corn, in all the Southern portions of Maine, Newhampshire Massachusetts, and all the Northern States is a valuable crop, notwithstanding it has sometimes proved otherwise. So with all other crops especially when we plant or sow, regardless of comparison, by not comparing climate, manure &c. &c.

My object in this communication, is to call Public opinion to comparing by figures, and experiments, their several worth or value of what they raise, by comparing pumpkins pounds for pound, with potatoes, and other roots. Pork with beef; whether it is best to slaughter our

calves at 3 or 4 weeks old, when it takes more butter to make their flesh eatable, than the meat is worth, or to keep them until they are 6 or 8 weeks old, when the veal and hide become worth something whether it is best to drive our beef cattle, at a great loss of flesh, & much expense, 200 miles to market, and bring back much of their effects here, for our consumption, or slaughter them in Maine. Whether it is best to do this, that, or the other thing, or pursue this, that, or the other calling. Let pen and ink determine more of your Yankee guessings.

One that knows a thing or two.

Original.

RAW AND COOKED FOOD FOR SWINE.

Messrs. Editors:—I have observed in some of your papers considerable said on the subject of raw and cooked food for swine, and as I have had some experience in this matter, I will give you the result of my practice; although it is like most other affairs about my farm, not made with a great degree of accuracy, yet it is sufficiently precise to satisfy my own mind on the subject.

I have six hogs which are half of the Bedford and half of our best native breed, which I have fed most of the time the past winter on one bushel of baked potatoes per day and they are now in as good condition as I want store hogs to be in. In the first part of the winter I fed them for a while on raw potatoes, and found them to eat as much as one bushel and a third per day; and still they did not appear to be satisfied and at ease; but after they were fed on baked potatoes they would not eat up clean, over one bushel per day and they are perfectly quiet and satisfied. The kind of potatoes I use is known as the early pink eyes. I have therefore made up my mind that I save one third of a bushel per day by baking, and my hogs do much better than they would to eat their food raw. If these facts will, in your opinion, be useful to your readers, you may publish them.

D. S.

Original.

CHANGE OF OPINION—WOOL.

Messrs. Editor:—About 30 years ago, when the Factory in the town of Winthrop, was built, I lived in that town, & owned some shares in it. Its owners were incorporated into a company, and by law had a right to occupy it as a cotton or woolen factory. The Company assembled to transact business, and a question arose among them, which should be worked in it, cotton or wool. All were convinced that there was not wool enough raised and to be purchased in the State to keep it moving one month in the year. And so it was. The best farmers kept only 10 or 15 sheep at most, and the wool from them was needed and worked up in the family for stockings and articles of coarse wear. All other cloth was purchased from out of the State, at a great expense; the merchants getting so much profit from it that they opposed the farmers going into the business of increasing their flocks of sheep. Notwithstanding, in 10 years from that time, public opinion had so changed in favor of raising sheep, that all know the great advantage the State has derived from the sale of wool to other States, as well as the carcasses, &c. of the sheep, to say nothing of what is most of anything for the interest of the people, it becoming popular to wear clothes made among us. Thus far I have wrote to show how public opinion when it is started by a few individuals, on a right bias, on what figures say will be for the profit and interest of the community, has been changed—I entertain not the least doubt, but that when the good farmers of Maine, shall raise as many roots as their interest requires, and no State or country is better calculated for their growth, that it will be as much for our interest to go largely into the raising pork, as it was then to raise sheep. But

now, as then, it must be started and proceeded upon by a few individuals; but it will be of no use, unless we begin at the foundation, by raising roots, pumpkins, barley &c., for their food. Who would think of raising pork when roots are worth 25 cts. per bushel, more than twice the cost of raising) or hoeing for our swine as formerly, when apples could be bought in the orchard for four cents the bushel. Some years ago in the county of — we knew not their worth, for stock, and they were made into cider, and we drank too much of it, and the pumice was deposited in the road to annoy the traveler. We have learnt better in regard to apples. Now we know, that if we can get apples at 4, 6, or even 8 cents the bushel, we can afford to raise pork as cheap as other States. Giving some barley and pea-meal, to complete the fattening process—Maine will be an exporter of roots, for she is best calculated to go ahead of any of the Northern States, in raising roots of various kinds, cabbage, barley &c.

But Public opinion must be drawn to investigate it as Dr. Bates intimates.

Investigator.

Original.

ON THE PROFITS OF SWINE.

If I was to undertake to keep a piggery, or make money by raising swine, I would keep all breeding sows, (except one or more of the best boars,) and would not slaughter any of them until they had each farrowed four times, unless there were some unnatural brutes, which devour their young; although by using proper means they may be generally prevented. Calculating that the average sale of the pigs, at a month old, at \$1.50 each, and that the four litters would number thirty pigs, the profits of each sow would be 45 dollars; and her probable weight, at two and a half years old, about 300 lbs. at, say eight cents per pound, would be \$24.00; add \$45.00 for the sale of her offspring, and we have \$69.00 income from each sow.—The cost of keeping for thirty months, and after the first six months they ought to be kept rather low in flesh, is not great, except when they nurse their young; and the fattening may be done on apples, pumpkins, potatoes, or almost any roots, with a little barley meal mixed.

The pigs would probably bring more than \$1.50 to roast or bake; and no other creature brings so many young; and no animal is so soon ready for the market as swine.

Thus we have \$69.00 profit from one sow, throwing in her keeping. Ten such would yield \$690.00. Look at this, stock raisers. The pigs and pork are calculated low, and such stock will soon give you manure enough to raise 800 or 1000 bushels of roots to the acre, and corn and barley in abundance, or if you please, wheat, grass, &c.

W.

Original.

Messrs. Editors:—Much has been of late written by your various correspondents respecting the profit of raising swine. I am in my turn disposed to communicate a fact. My wife, by a friend, had a female pig given her last May, she was kept 11.2 months at \$1.50 per month, amounting to \$17.25, when she farrowed about a common litter of pigs, eight in number. In 1 week after this, she with her offspring, was sold for \$30.00, a less sum than what the average would bring in town, deduct expenses of sow, and her litter,

net profit \$12.75

At a time when pigs are commonly plenty in Winthrop, the net profit of 7 or 8 such swine would amount to \$100. A pretty little sum for one item on a farm.

W. H. G.

CORRECTIONS.

Messrs. Editors:—I have just returned from a seven weeks tour to the "Aroostook," and as was natural enough, I looked in the paper in which my address was

printed from the manuscript, in my absence, and was not a little mortified to see how I have been made "to murder the King's English."

As your paper, into which all the typographical errors of the Somerset Journal, have been faithfully copied, may out live the ephemeral tribe, I will thank you to correct the following mistakes in your No. 8—Page 60, 1st column 13th line from bottom, for "best" read "beast" 11th line do— for "hand" read "herd" 2nd column 2nd line from top, for "high" read "light" 3rd line for "measures" read "manures" 8th & 9th line for "renewed" read "mowed" 14th line, for "growing" read "grazing" 35th line, for "these" read "three."

I am sorry to be thus troublesome, but you will see the blunders are too gross to pass unnoticed.

Your obt. svt.

JAMES BATES.

DEPARTMENT,

Conducted by M. S. AVEY.

FARMERS' CALENDAR FOR MAY.

DISEASED SWINE.

These are singular animals to manage when they are sick. It is difficult to compel them to take medicine, and they will not take food at any rate. We recently saw one of these animals, evidently laboring under severe disease—he would not eat, and appeared completely stupid and dumpy. He had been thoroughly washed and scrubbed all over, and several kinds of medicine poured into him; with much difficulty, but all to no purpose.

As Yankees are always liberal in giving advice, and expressing their opinions in such cases; a friend of the owner, recommended to him to give a quantity of chamberlye, which he said the hog would readily drink if placed within his reach. About a quart was set in to him, which he readily drank, and in a few hours after appeared much better and ate some food, which he had not done before for several days; and on taking two or three other doses, (one each day) he soon recovered, and is now healthy and thrifty. This shows us that swine will be their own doctors, if we only place within their reach, the right kind of medicine, and is rather conclusive to our own mind, that medicine should never be forced into them. But when we find them diseased, place before them all the remedies within our knowledge, one after another, and see if we cannot find that which they will willingly use.

PASTURE LAND. Cattle should not be turned into pasture land too early in the spring, especially if the land is somewhat flat and moist. They will do much injury to such land by treading up the grass roots, and gain but very little advantage from it. Keep them out until the grass gets a good start, and the land becomes dry, and they will get much more feed during the year.

When cattle are first turned out to grass, they eat the young and tender shoots with great avidity, and the superabundant juices make such a great change in their diet, especially if they have been kept principally on dry fodder through the winter, that they are liable to be attacked with diseases in consequence; which, however, may be partially, if not entirely remedied, by supplying them with as much salt as they will eat. It should be placed in such a situation that they can go to it when they please.

WATERVILLE IRON FOUNDRY.

We last week made a visit to this establishment and was very much pleased with the specimens of workmanship it exhibits. Some very fine castings of stove plate and fire frames were shown to us, but our attention was more particularly attracted by the agricultural tools that are being manufactured as this establishment. They have already on hand a good assortment of various sizes of ploughs which will doubtless perform their work well, but they are preparing a new pattern for a breaking up plough which possesses many improvements over their former ploughs for this purpose and which we think when completed will combine all the advantages of those manufactured in Massachusetts or any other that has fallen under our notice. Such an establishment as this is of much importance to our State and should be patronized by our

citizens so far as it can be done with equal advantages with similar establishments of other States.

PUBLICATIONS.

We have recently received two numbers of the Boston weekly Magazine, which fully justifies all the praise that has been bestowed upon it by the press, and comes up fully to the promise of the proprietors in their prospectus. It is handsomely printed in quarto form by D. H. Ela and J. B. Hall Boston, at \$2.50 per year. It should be liberally patronized.

THE SILK CULTURIST.

This is a useful and valuable publication to those engaged in the culture of silk. It has just commenced its 5th vol. and we observe that Dr. E. F. Cooke, has associated with the former editor in conducting the work. The publisher offers a copy of the second vol. to all those who subscribe for the 5th, or a copy of the five volumes for \$3.50. It is published monthly, in quarto form at Wethersfield Con. at one dollar a year. The publisher says, "it is believed that no other work for the same amount, can be procured, which embodies so much practical information relating to the culture and manufacture of silk, the cultivation of the sugar beet, and the manufacture of sugar &c. Besides detailing practical directions for cultivating the tree, feeding the worms, making cocoons, reeling silk, &c."

HEALTH TRACT. No. 2. This tract is filled with an article entitled "How to prevent Consumption." We can most heartily recommend the careful perusal of this little book, to those who are in any way suffering from declining health. If they will faithfully practice its precepts, we do not hesitate to risk our reputation to predict that they will in twelve months enjoy sound and healthy constitutions. But the present state of mankind is averse to this. They are averse to adopting a course founded upon the soundest principles of reason and common sense. But want something that partakes of the marvellous—something that neither themselves nor any one else can understand. They will sooner indulge in their luxuries and resort to the use of those base and rascally compounds of drugs which carry their thousands annually to their graves.

LEGAL.

MILITARY EXEMPTS.

Messrs. Editors:—In the Legal Department in No. 14 of the present volume, a question is asked respecting the duty of a person when warned to a training, and also the duty of a commander of a company, relative to one warned who does not appear, &c.

I once had an action or two brought before me, which embraced the principles, laws, and decisions, relating to the duty of commanders of companies, soldiers, and those supposed to be such by commanders of companies, of course I looked into the subject.

On reading your answer and the question, it struck me that something more might have been said, illustrating this important subject, interesting to both officers and soldiers, and the public at large. Many cases occur, besides those who have permanently visible infirmities which were named, where a person warned to train is under no legal obligation to either train or procure a certificate from the Surgeon; for instance, a person by mistake is enrolled younger than the law obliges him to train, or is continued on the roll after he becomes exempt from military duty, or he may be disabled by hernia, and other permanent invisible disabilities, which excuse him legally, all of which he may shew the court when sued, and the court will rule his discharge—of course to save cost, trouble and disputes among neighbors, and officers in particular.

When one is warned to train and does not appear, the officers before ordering prosecution will always do well to inquire whether legally warned, if the limits of the company are marked out, officers sworn, &c. as to his health, and every other excuse for permanent disability, such as renders him unfit to endure a long campaign

like a hardy soldier, he may shew at court, and if there cleared, the expense, &c. is no trifle.—It follows that one warned to training, is by law bound only in cases of temporary disability, to trouble himself to get a certificate, but if he does not do it, and his disability should prove not to be permanent, he will suffer cost, and be sent back to the ranks. Where the disability is permanent, like the cases above referred to, the soldier or the person warned, should do all he can to enlighten the commander, of the permanency of his disability, (and he will if he does as he would be done by,) thus the commander would be saved much trouble, and all behave properly.

S. W.

Bill of Exchange and Promissory Note. The payees of a promissory note, in common form, by a contract in writing of the same date as the note, agreed to take certain goods of the promisor, and apply what they could get for them in market on such note. It was held, in an action by the payees on such note, that the declaration need not set out such separate contract.

Sexton v. Wood, 17 Pickering.

After a promissory note discounted by a bank had become due, the bank, upon the application of the promisor for a renewal, indorsed on the wrapper of the note the words, "renewed for three months;" and the promisor paid the interest in advance, but the note was retained by the bank and no new note was given. It was held, that this indorsement did not become a part of the note; and that the bank was not thereby disabled from commencing an action upon the note before the expiration of three months. *Central Bank v. Willard, 150.*

The holder of a promissory note commenced action thereon against the maker, and against the indorser, and the maker brought into court the full amount of the note with interest. It was held, that the holder was not bound to accept it, unless the costs of both actions should be paid. *Whipple v. Newton, 163.*

4. The defendant put his name on the back of a negotiable note, to enable the payee to get the note discounted, and subsequently the payee negotiated the note, at the same time indorsing his own name above the defendant's name. It was held, that the defendant was to be regarded as an indorser, and that he was not liable as a promisor or a guarantor. *Pierce v. Mann, 244.*

5. An assignment of property by the maker of a promissory note not due, to a trustee in trust to indemnify the indorser against his liabilities for the maker, does not dispense with the necessity of a demand upon the maker and notice to the indorser. *Creamer v. Perry and Tr., 332.*

6. The indorser of a note, who had received no notice of its non-payment, upon being asked what would be done about the note, replied, that "the note will be paid." It was held, that this was not equivalent to a waiver of notice, and did not render the indorser liable, as upon a renewed promise. *Ibid.*

7. Where a note is made by several persons payable to one of their own number, though payment cannot be enforced at law, as between the original parties, yet if it be indorsed to a third person, he may maintain an action upon it. *Pitceer v. Burrows, 361.*

Master and Servant. Where a servant, by the command of his master, does an apparent wrong to a third person, both the master and the servant are liable.

But a servant or deputy is not liable to a third person merely for not doing that which it was the duty of the master to do.

Thus, where a master, having an unsafe and insufficient dam across a stream of water, ordered his servant to shut the gate and keep it shut until ordered to raise it, and the servant obeyed the order, by means of which the water was raised so high that the dam broke away,

and an injury was done to a third person, it was held that the servant was not liable.

License. A license, or privilege, to be exercised upon land, is not within the statute of frauds; and may be granted without a contract in writing. Where A. gave B. a parol license to erect a dam on A's land, for the benefit of both, it was held that after the license had been executed it could not be revoked without tendering to B. the expenses of erecting the dam; and that if it could be revoked, it would be as much the business of A. as of B. to remove the dam.

Witness. It is not necessary that a witness to a signature see a party sign his name to the instrument. If the person who signs, acknowledges it to be his signature, and requests the person witnessing the same to affix his name as a witness, it is sufficient.

Military Officers. A commission from the Governor, under seal of the State, is sufficient evidence of the due appointment of a captain or subaltern, without proof that he was recommended by the field officers.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

To remove panes of Glass. It is said that if soft soap is put on putty for a few hours, it becomes as soft as if just put on, though the putty had become as hard as a stone.

To whiten Straw.—Straw may be most thoroughly whitened by steeping it in muriatic acid saturated with potash.

Straw thus prepared will be flexible and retain for many years its white and shining texture.

To manage young Chickens. The chickens first hatched, are to be taken from the hen, lest she be tempted to leave her task unfinished. They may be secured in a basket of wool or soft hay, and kept in a moderate heat, if the weather be cold near the fire. They will require no food for twenty-four hours, should it be necessary to keep them so long from the hen. The whole brood being hatched, place the hen under a coop abroad, upon a dry spot, and, if possible, not within reach of another hen, since the chickens will mix, and the hens are apt to maim and destroy those which do not belong to them. Nor should they be placed near young fowls, which are likely to crush them, being always eager for their small meat.

The first food should be split grits, afterwards tail wheat, all watery food, soaked bread or potatoes, being improper. Eggs boiled hard, or curd chopped small is, very suitable for first food.

Their water should be pure and often renewed, and there are pans made in such forms, that the chickens may drink without getting into the water, which by wetting their feet and feathers numbs and injures them, a basin in the middle of a pan of water, will answer the end; the water running round it. There is no necessity for cooping the brood beyond two or three days but they may be confined as occasion requires, or suffered to range, as they are much benefitted by the foraging of the hen. They should not be let out too early in the morning, whilst the dew lies upon the ground nor be suffered to range over wet grass, which is a common and fatal cause of disease in fowls. Another caution requisite is to guard them against unfavorable changes of the weather, particularly if rainy. Nearly all the diseases of fowls arise from cold moisture.

For the period of the chickens quitting the hen, there is no general rule, when she begins to roost, if sufficiently forward, they will follow her; if otherwise, they should be secured in a proper place, till the time arrives when they are to associate with the other young poultry, since the larger are sure to overrun and drive from their food the younger broods.

A method of preserving Cream. Take twelve ounces of white sugar, and as many grains of finely powdered magnesia, and dissolve them in a small quantity of water, over a moderate fire. After the solution has taken place, 12 oz. of new cream should be immediately added, and the whole uniformly mixed while hot. Let it then gradually cool, and pour it into a bottle, which must be carefully corked. If kept in a cool situation, and not exposed to the air, it may be preserved in a sweet state for several weeks, and even months.

To prevent Skippers in Bacon. Take of red pepper finely powdered, one table spoonful for every joint of meat, and rub it on the meat with the salt, when it is first cut up. It has been often tried, and was never known to fail in producing the above effect.



AGRICULTURAL.

**Kennebec County Ag. Society.
PREMIUM ON CROPS**

For the best crop of summer wheat on not less than 1 acre, Diploma of the Society and

For 2d best crop, of summer wheat	4 00
" best crop of Indian corn not less than 1 acre, Diploma and	3 00
" 2d do do	3 00
" best crop of barley not less than one acre Diploma and	3 00
" 2d do do	3 00
" best crop of summer or winter rye not less than 1 acre	3 00
" best crop of flax not less than 1-4 acre	2 00
" best crop of white beans not less than 1-2 acre	3 00
" 2d do do	2 00
" best crop of peas not less than one acre	2 00
" best crop of oats and peas not less 1 acre	3 00
" 2d do do	2 00
" best crop of oats not less than one acre	3 00
" greatest crop white mustard raised on one farm	2 00
" best crop ruta бага seed	1 50
" greatest quantity of garden seeds of the best quality, Diploma and	3 00
" greatest crop of roots raised on one farm, Diploma and	4 00
" best crop ruta бага not less than one acre, Diploma and	3 00
" 2d do do	2 00
" best do 1-2 acre	3 00
" 2d do do	2 00
" best do 1-4 acre	1 50
" best crop potatoes on 1 acre, Diploma and	3 00
" 2d do do	3 00
" 3d do do	2 00
" best crop of mangel wurtzel on 1-4 acre	2 00
" best do 1-8 acre	1 50
" greatest crop of sugar beets on 1-4 acre	3 00
" best crop of carrots on 1-4 acre	2 00
" best specimen of pears (seedlings or native) for which a premium has not been given by Society 1-2 bushel	1 00
" best variety of fall pears for which a premium has not been given by the Society 1 bushel	1 00
" best winter do do do	1 00
" best specimen apples seedlings or natives, with same limitations as last, 1 bushel	1 00
" best variety winter apples for which a premium has not been given by Society	1 00
" do do fall apples 1 bush.	1 00
" best specimen of grapes not less than 10 lbs.	75
" best specimen water melons not less than 1 dozen	50
" best specimen musk melons not less than 1-2 dozen	50
" greatest number of hives of bees produced on one farm, Diploma &	1 00
" greatest quantity of honey taken up on one farm, Diploma and	1 00
" best variety of early seed corn	1 00

" 1-2 dozen ears earliest green corn presented to Editors of Maine Farmer, Diploma

To the person who shall present to the Adjudging Committee the best method of reclaiming bogs and meadows, Diploma and

5 00

To the person who shall present to the Adjudging Committee the best method of making and applying compost manure, Diploma and

5 00

To the farmer who shall exhibit upon his farm the greatest skill in management, in the production of crops, stock and all other produce of the farm, together with enclosures, Diploma and

\$15 00

Adjudging Committees.

On wheat, barley, oats, corn, rye, peas, oats and peas, beans and seed corn. Henry G. Cole, Dudley Fogg and Isaac Bowles.

On flax, mustard seed, ruta бага seed, hives of bees and honey. James B. Fillebrown, Jacob Pope and Elias Gove.

On greatest quantity roots, potatoes, ruta бага, mangel wurtzel, sugar beets and carrots. Ebenezer Freeman, William Thomas, Rufus Moody and Lloyd Thomas.

On grapes, pears, apples, and mellons. Geo. W. Fairbanks, Wayne, Benjamin H. Cushman, Thomas C. Wood, Joseph Dummer, Oren Shaw and Ezra Briggs.

On Green Corn. Ezekiel Holmes and Marcian Seavey.

On Compost manure, reclaimed Bogs, and Farms. Ezekiel Holmes.

Persons claiming premiums on apples, pears, grapes, melons, and seed corn, will have their entries made with the Secretary previous to the day of exhibition; on all other crops by the 1st day of December. On compost manure, reclaimed bogs, and best managed farms, in sixty days from the date hereof.

MOSES B. SEARS,

J. W. HAINS,

C. FAIRBANKS,

May 1st, 1839.

Committee on Crops.

Original.

WITCH GRASS.

Messrs Editors:—I notice in your paper of the 27th inst. (number 12) over the signature of "Penobscot," a communication upon the subject of Witch grass, the author of which, asks you for information in its extermination—As I have been exceedingly troubled with this same almost unconquerable root, as I supposed formerly, and as I have succeeded in eradicating it entirely from a piece of ground which I thought too valuable to be given over to its reigning power and dominion, I am very happy to impart the method which has succeeded so well with me, and my neighbor Penobscot can go and do likewise if he chooses, or if he will call at my farm, I will give him ocular demonstration, and the testimony of my neighbors to satisfy him what has been done on the piece of ground referred to.

I moved upon my farm in the winter of 1833, and in order that the subject may be understood I would premise, that the farm had not been improved at all for several years, but much neglected. This spot was formerly used for a garden, and the former occupant was very much troubled with the witch grass. In the spring I found as soon as the frost was fairly out of the ground, that it was all alive with this rascally root. I called a consultation of my neighbors, who are also troubled in the same way, to some extent. Some said you must dig it all over and pick it out with your fingers and carry it off—well I have no doubt that method will cure the evil, for I tried a small spot, but it was almost an everlasting job—others said, plough it well and harrow it over several times, then plough it again and follow with the harrow, but I had n't faith enough to believe that I should succeed in

that way, but the thought occurred to me, that I had a couple of quadrupeds in my pig sty, that might as well be picking over the ground as myself, and thus earning their living.

I ploughed the piece very deep accordingly and introduced the animals at once without any further ceremony—when I found that they applied themselves to the matter, root and branch and seemed to enjoy the sport finely. I gave them but little food for some time, (occasionally something to drink however—though nothing stronger than milk or cold water, which by the way, I consider the most healthy beverages for man or beast) and in the course of a few weeks the ground had all been poked over and stirred up much to my satisfaction and evinently to the delight of the hogs—finding the fodder getting scarce, I stuck in the plough and turned it over again, and let the pigs have another chance for several weeks, until I believed they had done their duty faithfully. I then shut up my animals, raked over the ground and sowed English turnip seed so thick that if it came up well, it must cover the ground effectually, which it did in a very short time, and I saw no witch grass after that.

Now whether the turnips getting the start of the witch grass and thus shading it from the light, or whether it was effectually killed out & used up by the hogs before, I know not, but one thing I know, and that is, I ploughed the same piece last week and not a root is to be seen, excepting on a portion which was so near the fence that I could not plough it (and I neglected to use the spade) and that is as full as ever—to cut a long story short, I have gained such a victory over this rascally root that I am very glad to make it known for the benefit not only of "Penobscot" but Kennebec and all the rest of the family. I am your Ob't. Serv't.

GEORGE A. THATCHER.

Brewer, April 30, 1839.

I am sorry that no better success attended your efforts to advance the cause of agriculture in the Legislature. I think we ought to have an appropriation for a thorough, systematic and scientific Agricultural Survey of our State—and I wish you to suggest to the different County societies to talk over this subject at their meetings next fall and petition the Legislature next winter.

Original.

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.

Messrs. Editors:—A short article on the first page of No 3 vol 7 of your useful paper, prompts me to expose myself to the sneers of the learned, by attempting to give some hints relative to the supposed influence of the Moon on cutting timber &c. And I will here observe, that in our Hemisphere, the month of February, when the trunk and branches of trees, are supposed to contain the smallest amount of sap, is said by very many experienced farmers and others, to be the best time in the year, to cut timber, wood &c. It is also affirmed, most positively, by some men of sound minds and much experience, that the month of August, when the trunk, branches and leaves of trees, are supposed to contain the greatest amount of sap, is the worst time in the year to cut timber; but is the best time to cut trees & bushes, the stumps of which we do not wish to have sprout. And it is asserted by some who have repeatedly tried the experiment, that bushes of any kind, cut on the full of the Moon in August, will never sprout or send up new shoots from the stump or roots.

If this be so, it must be that the Moon has influence on trees, and plants, as well as on seas and rivers; and it would follow, that at the full moon in the last part of summer, the roots of trees, bushes &c., contain so small an amount of sap, as to deprive them of the power to throw up new shoots; and by the same rule the old of the Moon, when the trunk, limbs &c., contain the least sap, is the best time to cut timber.

If these things are true; every farmer and mechanic ought to know them—if not true, set it all to account of

Waterville, Feb. 1839.

Moon Shine.

Original.

VALUE OF INDIAN WHEAT.

I wish your correspondent who dates at Byron, and subscribes L., had told us how much flour a bushel of his favorite *Indian Wheat* would yield, as he says it should be only cracked by the Miller in order to let out the flour, for the hull has a bad taste. It is with me of great importance, to know what proportion of a bushel of it has not a bad taste, as much of it is hull, the residue must have a very good and palatable taste, in order to make it so fine, and charming for his neighbor's hogs. My swine do not relish any thing having a bad taste, how it is with those hogs in Byron I should like to ascertain, because if they have there a breed of swine thus pleased with bad tasting food, they may afford pork cheap.

According to L. great care in grinding is necessary, and we know it will all shell out in the field, if not harvested almost at a particular day. Aside from the bad taste, there are, to my mind no great recommendations. When we cannot raise barley or any thing else, of more value—then I may raise Indian wheat but not till then.

A person told me he had to bolt his before his hogs would fatten on it; and then he gave them only the flour. The hull probably he placed in the manure heap.

No friend to Indian Wheat.

Original.

RUST CAUSED BY THE BARBERRY BUSH.

Messrs. Editors:—I observed in your paper of the 16th of March last, an inquiry whether "the Barberry bush causes mildew or rust, in grain?"

I believe it does sometimes if not always, and I will tell you why. Some years since I saw a small field of rye, on the northwest side of which stood a very large barberry bush. That part of the grain nearest the bush was entirely destroyed by rust. As I proceeded further into the field it was not so badly injured, but the effects were very striking quite across the field. The injured grain was much in the form of a lady's fan, about half opened, and the bush was the nub. The straw of the rest of the grain was bright.

I then concluded, and still believe, that the prevailing northwest wind blew something from the bush that caused the rust upon the straw of the grain. It was so generally believed, in the lower part of Northampton, that this bush had this effect, that a celebrated and somewhat facetious physician once overtook a man who had one of these bushes tied to the hinder part of his saddle. The doctor asked him what his object was in carrying that thing? His answer was that he lived in one of the new towns in the interior, and there was not a barberry bush in the whole town, and that he intended to carry it home and set it out.

Well says the doctor, I advise you to have it recorded in the town book, that you introduced the barberry bush into the town of W—, and I warrant you that the people of W—, will curse you and your posterity to the latest generations.

O. C.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT IN PLANTING CORN.

A few weeks since we published a communication from a correspondent, giving the results of an experiment in planting corn, by Hart Massey, Esq. of this village. Mr. Massey called upon us Saturday last to correct an important error in said communication, and invited us personally to examine said field, which we accord-

ingly did, and now give the results of our observation.

Mr. Massey took of the seed corn with which he planted the field, a small quantity, and soaked it in a solution of sal nitre, commonly called saltpetre, and planted five rows with the seed thus prepared. The remainder of the field, we believe was planted by the same individual. Now for the result. The five rows planted with corn prepared with saltpetre, will yield more than twenty five rows without the preparation. The five rows were untouched by the worms, while the remainder of the field suffered severely. No one who will examine the field can doubt the efficacy of the preparation. He will be astonished at the striking difference between the five rows and the remainder of the field.

Here is a simple fact, which if seasonably and generally known would have saved many thousands of dollars to the farmers of this country alone in the article of corn. It is a fact, which should be universally known, and is, in all probability one of the greatest discoveries of modern times in the neglected science of agriculture. At all events, the experiment should be extensively tested, as the results are deemed certain, while the expense is comparatively nothing.

Mr. M. also stated the result of another experiment tried upon one of his apple-trees last spring. It is a fine, thrifty, healthy tree about 25 or 30 years old, but has never, in any one year, produced over about two bushels of apples; while in blossom last spring, he ascended the tree and sprinkled plaster freely on the blossoms, and the result is, that it will bear 20 bushels of apples. Now if the plaster will prevent blast, it is a discovery of great importance. Mr. M. was led to make the experiment by reading an account of trees adjoining a meadow where plaster had been sown at the time there was a light breeze in the direction of the orchard, the trees contiguous to the meadow bearing well, while the others produced no fruit.—*Watertown (N. Y.) Standard.*

DON'T FORGET TO LIME.

A short time since a farmer was inquired of why he didn't use lime as a manure? His reply was, "I can't afford it."

What, can't afford to make your fields produce twice as much grain and grass as they have heretofore furnished; I don't understand that kind of logic.

Well, I don't see how I could well afford to buy lime; it costs money, you know.

Yes, it costs money, that is true; and what is the use of money but to lay it out in such way as to make it produce more, in the same way that we sow wheat and plant corn, in order that we may get more wheat and corn in return.

The true plan of using money is to vest it so as to make it as productive as possible; and there is no way that I know of by which a farmer can make his funds increase faster, than by so applying them as to increase the fertility of his farm.

That wise old farmer William West, admonished his neighbors "to be kind to the soil;" well knowing from his own experience that the result would be prosperity; but those who go on skinning and impoverishing it, are acting the part of the old woman who killed the goose that laid the golden egg; they soon arrive at that state when they think—

"They can't afford to lime."

There is a class of people in the world, and some of them are called farmers, who despise small things, and therefore they can never achieve great ones; they are too proud to thrive, and too lazy to grow rich; and because they can't do things on a large scale, omit to do them altogether, and these are the people—

Who can't afford to lime.

George Esher, the worthy and successful farmer and horticulturist, who is referred to under the heading of "More fruits of industry and

intelligence," in vol. ii. p. 306 of the Cabinet; humble as was the commencement of his career in life, could always afford to buy manure, because he knew that if he enriched his soil it would in turn enrich him, and in this way they have been going on for half a century, conferring reciprocal benefits on each other, and it is now a question not easy to determine which is the richer, George or his farm, for—

He never said he couldn't afford to lime.

Those who think they can't afford to lime much, should lime a little; for there is nothing like commencing to do right. A farmer some years since was prevailed upon to buy lime enough to dress about ten acres of his ground; this gave him a start, and the increased produce gained by this trial, has induced him to continue it since, and from that time he began to thrive, and now he thinks—

He can afford to lime.—

Farmer's Cabinet.

ON SOAKING SEED CORN.

Many make a practice of soaking, or steeping their seed corn before planting.

Some do this to make it vegetate sooner—some to infuse a tincture of nourishment to the plant—some to keep it from the crows, and some to drive away the worms. Some planters wrap the kernel in tar and gun-powder—of which the latter article, it is said, the crow well knows the use, and of which the mere smell is sufficient, and satisfies without tasting. Saltpetre is used for the double purpose of terrifying the crow—as he knows we make gun-powder of it—and of stimulating, or nourishing the plant; and, finally, a steep in copperas has been recommended, long since, as a cure-all—to drive away birds and worms, and to hasten vegetation.

We have known some sensible farmers; who, after they had tried those several arts, dropped their seed corn dry in the earth, and trusting very much to providence to bring up a live stalk from a dying kernel, have realized most excellent crops of corn.

As to steeping the seed, we think the practice quite pernicious. Seeds that have been steeped often fail to vegetate. If they once become dry after swelling they are not likely to start again. Seed coated in tar often fails, and as to the virtue communicated to the kernel from the saltpetre, it must, in any event, be very trifling—not half sufficient to balance the risk of losing the seed by steeping.

We much doubt the propriety of using any infusion or coating for seed corn. If your ground be full of worms put ashes or lime on the corn-hill, as soon as it is planted, instead of increasing the number of worms by putting manure in the hill. If your ground is suitable you may have a good crop without any of this quackery of steeping.

None but warm lands should ever be planted with corn. Let the cold lands go to grass, or to potatoes that like a cold bed. We shall not calculate on such seasons as 1816 and 1836. They are exceptions to the general rule, and we should not be governed by the exception.

Crows may be kept from the field by suitable scarecrows. Not by such things as boys usually rear that will frighten ten horses to one crow. They should be made in the image of a man, which animal the crow abhors as his greatest enemy and always wishes to avoid. If the image is partially covered with brush, the crow will be still more shy, and will never meddle with your corn, when he thinks he is running great risk of his life.

Boston Cultivator.

STONE WALL IN SWAMPY LAND.—In a neighboring town is a substantial stone wall, evidently of many years standing, and in good order on a very wet and swampy piece of land. The owner, who is one of those old fashioned gentle-

men whose knowledge has been obtained from practical experience, informs us, that about forty years ago, in the month of November, he built the stone wall, and that in the following April he took a quantity of willow sticks and stuck them down by the sides of the wall. The roots soon so combined together under the wall that it stands as well as any on high land. By cropping the willows occasionally, they have produced considerable fuel. The hint may be of public utility.

The willow stakes when planted, or set, for this purpose, ought to be six or seven feet in height above the ground, in order that cattle may not bite the sprouts.—*Portsmouth Journal*.

The Grain Worm and late sowing Spring Wheat.—We have received communications from M. M. Wake, and others, which concur in stating, that the spring wheat sown in April and the early part of May, has been seriously injured by the grain worm, in the infested districts; while that sown after the 15th and 20th of May has escaped with partial or no injury. Mr. Hill, eighty miles north of Albany, sowed on the 25th April, and again on the 19th and 25th May. The first was a total loss, the second was but partially injured, while that sown on the 25th May wholly escaped the worm. It gives us pleasure to say, that in the northern part of Vermont, where this insect first appeared ten or twelve years ago, the culture of wheat is being again resumed, with flattering prospects of escaping the ravages of the worm. By the way, the opinion has been advanced by naturalists, that the grain worm is not oviparous, laying its eggs, but viviparous, like the honey bee, bumblebee, &c. depositing its young. Mr. Henry Ellsworth, of Ketch Mills, Ct. has addressed us ten queries in relation to this insect, all of which have been anticipated, so far as we are at present able to answer them, in the Cultivators which we forwarded to him on the receipt of his letter.—*Albany Cultivator*.

SUMMARY.

Original.

SINGING EXHIBITION.

We yesterday attended the exhibition of the singing school under the instruction of Mr. Hsley, of Portland, which was given at the Congregationalist meeting-house in this village. We love music—especially sacred, or church music; and we were well entertained while listening to the performance of Mr. Hsley's school, of two hundred scholars. The pieces were well chosen and were certainly performed with good taste, correct expression, and for the most part, perfect time. "Eglon" was moving—"Before Jehovah's awful throne" was soul stirring—and "Great is the Lord" and "The Lord descended" were performed with that power, expression and animation which raises the soul in transports. The "Sunset tree," too, was sweet and harmonious; and the "Pilgrim Fathers" was listened to with high admiration; but the "Burial of Sir John Moore" was certainly more touchingly melodious to our ear (and we speak for but one) than anything to which we have listened for a long time. It was soul moving—it was enchanting! There was also another piece, in the performance of which Mrs. C. took a part, the name of which we did not learn, which was well spoken of. On the whole, the exhibition was a good and an interesting performance. A performance which reflects praise upon both teacher and pupils. The young lads, who performed upon the violin, deserve praise for the great proficiency which they have made in the science, in so short a time.

The address by the Rev. Mr. Thurston contained many truths which were highly interesting to the lovers of music. He told the truth, and that plainly, in relation to the wrong impressions that existed in the mind of community generally, respecting the disposition of singers—their natural inclination to be touchy, —the feelings with which they were, and with which they should be regarded. He told the truth when he said that more should be done by Society than ever had been done for the improvement of this pleasing—this delightful art. In relation to his doctrine, that all can learn to sing and play correctly, who can utter sounds—distinguish between sounds, and who has a capacity for improvement, we are inclined to be a lit-

tle skeptical; however, let that pass. He told the truth in relation to the effects which music is calculated to have upon the mind and feelings. That it has the power of subduing, in a degree, the fierceness and ferociousness of the savage, we do not doubt. It is said to tame the wild wandering spirit, and even subdue the ferocious wild beasts of the forests, such as the lion and the tiger. How this is we are not able to say; but of its influence upon the human soul, "we speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen." We have felt the holy sensations produced by the power of music upon the soul;—And if there is anything this side the paradise of God which is calculated to soften the affections—calm the tumults of the heart and lift the soul in transports to heaven, it is music—I will add church or sacred music. And by this, I do not mean that dull, dragging, monotonous, groaning, screaming irregular performance, which sounds, for all the world, as though those engaged in it, were endeavoring to sing the second to the whetting of a hand-saw—neither do I mean that grumbling of the bass and squeaking and squealing of the tenor and treble, without expression or melody which many fancy is music, barely because its performers profess to understand the science of music. When we speak of Church music we mean that combination of sounds, accompanied with such time and such an expression as will not only make melody, but inchain the soul, move the affections and fill the heart with rapturous emotions. Such is sacred music when it is properly performed. And such is the effect which it produces in the mind and feelings of mankind generally. It inspires the soul with heavenly ardor—purifies the affections, and strengthens the moral aspirations of the human soul.

It has been remarked, and we think, truly remarked, that a singing nation is a virtuous and a happy nation. We all know this one thing, viz. that music is calculated in the domestic circle, with her bewitching charms to smooth the brow of care—and that while listening to her strains the toils and anxieties of the day are forgotten. And as these strains are perfectly congenial with the social and virtuous feelings of the human heart, they serve to banish ruder and less virtuous pleasures from the mind. And to close, we would say, with Mr. T. May the time soon come when society generally shall give this pleasing science that attention which its importance demands—when it shall be taught as it is in Germany, and other places, in our common schools, and as much attended to as any other branch of an education.

G. W. Q.

Winthrop, May 7.

FIRE. A building, used as a shop, store house or granary, belonging to Capt Oliver Foster of this town, was consumed by fire on Wednesday afternoon, last, together with all its contents. We have not learned the amount of the loss. No insurance.

Gov. Arthur, of Upper Canada, has granted an unconditional pardon to forty two patriot convicts from this state, taken with arms in their hands in the British dominions. From this act of the governor we may conclude that the hanging is over, so far as relates to those concerned in past campaigns. Should any more expeditions be started from this side of the line, however, those concerned in them would undoubtedly be treated with far greater severity than ever.

George H. being informed that an impudent printer was to be punished for having published a spurious (King's) speech, replied, that he hoped the punishment would be of the mildest sort, because he had read both, and as far as he understood either of them, he liked the spurious speech better than his own.

A Pinch of Snuff.—"My dear Julia," said one pretty girl to another, "can you make up your mind to marry that odious Mr Snuff?" "Why, my dear Mary," replied Julia, "I believe I could take him at a pinch."

Immigration.—The Havre Packets are coming out full of German agriculturists and passengers. The new ship Iowa, of Bolton, Fox, and Livingston's line, has four hundred persons of this class—all bound for Illinois and Michigan.

New Postmasters.—Washington McIntire, to be Post-Master of Bingham, Somerset, Co. vice Levi G. Fletcher.

John P. Johnson, to be Post Master of Deer Isle, vice Pearl Spofford.

Amos H. Hodgman, Esq. to be Post-Master at Warren vice S. Wetherbee.

Robert Pope to be Post Master at South Windsor. D R Straw Esq. to be Postmaster at Guilford in place of Willard Hammond.

A Little Responsibility.—A gentleman [went into Proctor's Coffee House on Monday night, about 11

o'clock, to get a glass of wine; and while waiting for it, was suddenly startled by the cries of a young babe, which seemed to proceed from some part of his person. He ran his hand quickly into one of the pockets of his over-coat, and pulled out—a little responsibility, about four days old!! Some one had thrust it into his pocket in the course of the evening, and he knew nothing of it until the infant began to squall. [New Orleans Sun of April 17.]

The Boston and Worcester Railroad Company have fixed the fare between the two places at one dollar and fifty cents.

Important decision. The validity of the will of the late Rev. Jonathan L. Pomeroy, of Hampden, who died in 1836, was established by the Supreme Court in session at Northampton, last week, and the American Education Society, the American Bible Colonization Society, and the American Home Missionary Society will receive about \$5,600 each.

Imprisonment for debt.—The Clearfield Banner gives an affecting account of the imprisonment of an old revolutionary soldier for a trifling debt. The oppressor of the war-worn old man is a Reverend gentleman named John Fleagan, a minister of Phillipsburgh, rich in all the things of this world, but destitute of every feeling of honor, patriotism and that holy charity which it should be his duty to teach both by example and precept.

Green Peas. Well filled green Peas were received in Baltimore from Norfolk, on May morning.

Good.—The butchers of Baltimore have reduced the prices of beef to 10 and 12 1-2 cents per pound. The butchers say they will vacate their stalls, if they cannot sell at these prices;

It is a practice entirely too prevalent in this queer world that we inhabit, to condemn the performance of others, when we know that the task could not be better accomplished by ourselves.

THE MULBERRY FEVER. A Morus Multicaulis Company, near Washington, D. C. have planted 400 acres of land with this tree. One gentleman has a hundred thousand trees, worth to him \$50 or \$60,000. Buds sell for 4 cents each.

Cotton Factories.—At Kailua, one of the Sandwich Islands, there is a Cotton Factory with two looms and twenty spindles all in successful operation. Maine here is another example for you. We are behind the Sandwich Islands in enterprise.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The late arrivals from England bring the most agreeable intelligence of the pacific feelings manifested by the English ministry on the subject of the Northeastern Boundary and lead us to conclude that they are desirous of having the matter peaceably and amicably settled.

The following extracts will give our readers some idea of the feeling manifested on the subject by the leading men in England.

House of Lords, March 26.—Lord Brougham said he sincerely hoped the powerful necessity of a war with America would be avoided. He would not counsel the Government, nor would their lordships sanction any course contrary to the public honor; but, on the other hand, no apprehension need be entertained, in consequence of the high warlike reputation which we had acquired all over the world by the valor of our heroes both by sea and land; no apprehension need be entertained that it would be derogatory to our honor to concede as much as possible for the maintenance of the inestimable blessings of peace. This was the principle upon which the Government ought to act in every case, and above all in respect to the unhappy differences between this country and America.

There was one consolation on this subject, which was that we were undeniably, clearly and manifestly in the wrong; and giving up when we were in the wrong never could harm us.

The following extracts from London papers refer to the same topic.

We trust—indeed we may say we are confident—that nothing will be done on our side to turn a question of petty local interest into one of national feeling.

To expect that this country could succeed in retaining the whole of the disputed territory, would, with such a government as the present, be to look for a shower of miracles from Heaven. It must terminate in a compromise, each yielding somewhat, unless Lords Howick and Palmerston have determined to give up the whole. In this journal we have more than once pointed out a district along the Bay of Fundy, which appeared to us, and still appears, the best adapted as material for compromise on the part of the British crown.

The Secretary of War has forbidden the sale of ardent spirits to the Indians on the frontier.—Good.

Thomas F. McKimney and James Perry, says the New Orleans Bee, have subscribed \$3,000 each, for the purpose of sustaining a female academy in Texas.

There is a project on foot in Augusta to establish a Free Ferry across the river near Kennebec Bridge. It will probably succeed. The cost is to be borne by subscription.

Escape of a Murderer.—Wilbur, who was convicted a few weeks since of the murder of a Mr Barber, with whom he was travelling on a canal boat, has made his escape from the Madison county Jail. He was to be executed on the 23d of May.

Messrs W. L. Dearborn and James Hall of Portland were appointed by the Governor and Council, Surveyors under the Resolve of the Legislature, providing for a reconnaissance and survey of a railroad route to Lake Champlain.

The nominations of G. G. Cushman of Bangor, as Judge of the Police Court of that city, and of Samuel Hazelton, as keeper of the Arsenal at Portland, have been confirmed.

Fluency of Speech.—The common fluency of speech in most men and most women is owing to a scarcity of matter and scarcity of words; for who ever is a master of language and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt in speaking to hesitate upon the choice of both, whereas common speakers have only one set of ideas, one set of words to cloth them in and these are always ready at the mouth; so people come faster out of church when it is almost empty than when a crowd is at the door.—Dean Swift.

Something New.—A steam ferry boat, which plies on the Alton, (Ill.) ferry, having more power in her engine than required, the proprietors having attached a pair of burr mill stones to her, with which, the Telegraph says, while crossing the ferry and running off steam, she is enabled to grind about one hundred bushels of fine meal per day.

Effects of vegetables upon animals.—The Botanical Professor, in a lecture delivered at King's College, said that "horses will not touch cruciferous plants, but will feed on reed grasses, amidst abundance of which goats have been known to starve; and these latter again will eat and grow fat on the water hemlock, which is rank poison to other cattle. In like manner pigs will feed on henbane, while they are destroyed by common pepper; and the horse, which avoids the bland turnip, will grow fat on rhubarb."—Farmer's Magazine.

Fire at Brunswick.—A friend who left Brunswick early this (Monday) morning, informs us, that the house lately occupied by President Allen of Bowdoin College, was burnt to the ground this morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock. Besides the house, the barn and all the out-houses were burnt to the ground. President Allen left the dwelling two weeks since, since when the house has been unoccupied. The buildings, it is believed were set on fire. The property belonged to the Corporation.—Portland Advertiser.

Manufacture of brooms.—It is stated in the Rushville (Illinois) Phoenix, that during the year 1838, there were exported about ten thousand dollars worth of brooms from the two establishments in that town.

The Season abroad.—The Annapolis, Maryland Republican, states that the wheat fields in that neighborhood look well, and that the prospect of the crops generally are quite encouraging.

In Western N. Y. they say that Wheat never looked more promising at this season of the year, than it does at present. So far we have enjoyed a most propitious season. The fine showers of Wednesday last must have gladdened the farmer's heart; as they seemed alone wanted to crown his wishes. In view of this cheering prospect, we are told the price of wheat has declined a trifle.

An old farmer and florist tells the Editor of the Boston Transcript that he does not remember when the season was so forward, during the last twenty years, as at present. He says he never saw so many flowers in bloom so early.

The N. Y. Express says that in the vicinity of the city, farmers began to plough up their grounds and to put in their oats from the 10th to the 20th, and generally the earth was in a good state. The winter grain looked promising, and had come forth with a green and rank appearance—nor does it appear to be thrown out by the frost. The country looked like a great flower garden. The gardens are two weeks earlier than usual. Peas are up. Potatoes cracked open the earth. Radishes quite abundant. Asparagus plenty;—every thing appears to reward the agri-

culturist and horticulturist for his toil and labor. Small fruits, such as currants and gooseberries were set and promise well.

Payments,

J Huse, Farmington, to No. 19, vol. 7; S Lambert, Dover, 5 v 7; H Blood, Sebec, v 6; T Lyford, Atkinson, 36 v 6; I Hoyt, Dover, 10 v 8; A H Lord, Turner, v 6; W L Besse, Wayne, v 6; Col O Herrick, Lewiston, vols 6 and 7; I Smith, Winthrop, v 6; E T Hatch, Jackson, 9 vol 7; Jos Stewart, 2d, Weeks Mills, 14 v 7; E Eastes, do, 12 v 7; P G Elden, Bradford, 13 v 7; G W Coombs, do, v 6; Gen A Bolster, Rumford, 14 v 7; M Tabor, Esq. Vassalborough, 26 v 7; Joel Chandler, Winthrop, vols 6 and 7; H G Cole, Hallowell, 26 vol 8; A D King Mt Vernon, 12 v 8; N Pierce, Monmouth, v 6; H B Connor, Palmyra, v 6; Hon E Goodale, Orrington, v 7; N Fiske, Levant, has paid in full to No 8 vol 7; S Wilson, Dixmont, has paid in full; N Whitney, Hampden, in full to 26 vol 6.

Married,

In Livermore, on May-day, by Rev. G. W. Quinby, Capt. Joseph Additon of Wilton, to Miss Emma Hinds, of Livermore.

Hymen's sun on the first of May
Dissolves the lurking clouds away;
Nature's prolific bosom swells
With crimson buds and flowery bells;
All along the branches creeping,
Through the velvet foliage peeping,
Little infant fruits we see
Nursing into luxury.

In Dover, Mr Thurston H. Boyd to Miss Sarah Parsons.
In Sanguerville, Mr Chester Chamberlain, of Foxcroft, to Miss Laura Ann J. Warren.

In Rumford, by Nathan Abbot, Esq., Mr John E. Rolfe, to Miss Joanna S. Douglass.

In Calais, Mr Nicholas R Burnham, merchant, to Miss Almira Ruggles.

In Turner, Mr Samuel Hobbs, of Livermore, to Miss Laura Ann Jones.

In Belfast, Mr Geo. Hemmenway, of Searsmont to Miss Hannah Ferguson.

DIED,

In this town, a child of Dr. T. L. Megquier, aged about 1 year.

Drowned at York 20th ult. John E. Ayres, Jonathan Perkins, and William Leach, Jr. They were engaged in the Lobster fishery, and their flat bottom boat capsized. Each has left a family.—Port's Jour.

In Fayette, Mrs Lucy, wife of Sewall Watson, Esq. aged 29.

NOTICE.

The Superintending School Committee of Winthrop will be in session at the Rev. Mr. Thurston's Study on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Teachers who wish to be examined by them will please attend.

AGENTS FOR THE MAINE FARMER.

Andover, Joseph Simpson.
Bangor, Messrs J. & J. True; Bradford, Capt. David Seavey; Bucksport, Henry Silsby; Bowdoinham, James M. Hatch; Bath, Thomas Eaton P. M.; Byron, L. L. Stockbridge P. M.; Buckfield, William Bridgman M. D.

China, B. Libby P. M.; Corinna, James Haws P. M. Charleston, Thomas H. Norcross; Canton, Ira Reynolds; Cambridge, Isaac S. Hooper; Calais, A. H. Weymouth, Esq.

Dover, M. Mitchell Esq.; Dixmont, R. D. Crooker P. M.; Damariscotta Mills, Joseph Haines; Dixfield, &c. J. H. Jenne.

Etna, E. Moasley.
Farmington, Jos. Johnson P. M.; Farmington Falls, A. B. Caswell P. M.; Foxcroft, Moses Swett P. M. Guilford, L. Howard; Greene, Elijah Barrel; Gilead, Thomas Peabody P. M.

Harmony, Philander Soule; Hallowell, A. B. & P. Morton; Hope &c., George Pease; Hartford, Winslow Hall.

Leeds, Abiather Richmond Jr.; Lubec, H. G. Balch; Lagrange, Thompson Trott Esq.; Lewiston, Wm. Garcelon, Esq.

Monson, A. Davidson M. D.; Milo, C. G. Foss; Minot, Osgood Robertson.

Newburg, E. Bickford P. M.; North Dixmont, E. Jenison P. M.; Norridgewock, Hon. Jas. Bates; North Yarmouth Centre, E G Buxton; P. M.

Orrington, Warren Ware P. M.

Page's Mills, Moses Fiske; Paris, Alonzo King; Portland, S H Colesworthy; Prospect, Hon. S S Hegan Palermo, Deacon S Tucker; Phillips, J Prescott M. D.

Passadumkeag, Isaac P Haynes; Perry, W D Dana; Palmyra, George Lancey, Esq.

Readfield, Thomas Pierce; Rumford, John E Rolfe. South China, A H Abbot; Skowhegan, L Kidder P M; Strong, Capt. E Hiseock; Sanguerville, Edward S Fowler; Sidney, Enoch Swift.

Thomaston, J O'Brien Esq. Union, John Little.

Vassalboro' Thomas Frye.

Wilton &c., Adam Mott; Weld, George Goodwin; Wales, L P Parlin, M D; Week's Mills C A Russ, P. M.; N. Mayhew, P. M., West Jefferson.

To the Honorable H. W. Fuller, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The petition and representation of JOSEPH A. METCALF Guardian of GEORGE W. THOMAS, of Winthrop, in said County of Kennebec, non compos, respectfully shews that said George W. is seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Winthrop, and described as follows:

One undivided fourth part of the late homestead of Hushai Thomas, late of said Winthrop, deceased; that said estate is unproductive of any benefit to said George W., and that it will be for the interest of said George W., that the same should be sold and the proceeds put out and secured on interest. He therefore prays your honor that he may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to sell at public or private sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All which is respectfully submitted. JOS. A. METCALF. County of Kennebec, ss. At a Court of Probate, held in Augusta, on the last Tuesday of April, A. D. 1839.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Winthrop that all persons interested may attend on the last Monday of May next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

H. W. FULLER Judge.

ATTEST: Geo Robinson Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: George Robinson Register.

The "Curtis Farm" for sale.

THE Farm recently owned and occupied by James Curtis, Esq., late of Winthrop, deceased, is now offered for sale. It is situated on the Stage road about 100 rods westerly from the Village and fronting 112 rods on the pond or lake directly below the Factory. This farm contains about 67 acres of land, almost every rod of which is first rate for tillage, and a good wood lot of 20 acres. It is well watered—produces from 35 to 40 tons of good hay and as good crops of every kind, with as little labor as any other in the vicinity. There is upon it an orchard yielding the best of fruit—one large well finished dwelling house and one small one, two barns 180 feet by 30 with a wood house, shed and other out buildings.

The stock of sheep, stock of cattle and farming tools upon the premises together with a good pasture of 50 acres in the town of Rome are also offered for sale.

Persons desirous of purchasing, cannot fail to be suited with this chance for a bargain, upon reasonable terms by calling on SAM'L P. BENSON, Executor.

Fairbanks' Cast Iron Ploughs.

THESE well known and highly approved Ploughs are manufactured by the Waterville Iron Manufacturing Co: and kept for sale in most of the towns in Kennebec, Oxford, Franklin, Piscataquis, Somerset and Penobscot Counties. They have been thoroughly tested upon the hardest soils, and the fact is fully admitted, that for strength and durability they are unrivalled, while the model for good work is at least equal to any others. The manufacturers regard their establishment as permanent, and their untiring efforts will be to make a good article—an article deserving the confidence and patronage of the community. Their establishment is centrally situated, and purchasers will always be supplied with shares or points when needed. This is a consideration often overlooked, and the farmer who has purchased a plough from abroad, not unfrequently has lost the use of it when not half worn, from the failure of the vender to procure extra points. These Ploughs are warranted, and are confidently recommended to the farmers who know how to appreciate a good article and who are willing to encourage home manufactures.

PRESBURY WEST, Jr., Agent

Waterville Iron Man. Co.

Waterville, April, 1838.

JOB WORK promptly executed on reasonable terms.

Seed Corn.

IMPROVED Eight rowed Canada, 12 rowed do. do., Bernell, Dutton, Foster, Tuscarora, and Sweet Corn may be obtained in any quantity desired at LINCOLN'S Seed store, Hallowell.

THORNBURN'S China Tree Corn, for sale at LINCOLN'S Seed Store.

POETRY.

From the New England Farmer.

GREASE.

"My theme is homely—what of that?
All do confess 'tis rich and fat."

OLD DOGGREL.

Do you know farmer Rub hard, that craving old wight?
He's all an acquisitive bump.
How active for thrift! yet, for spending withal,
You find him, "as still as a stump."
He has carts, he has wagons, and barrows, and gates;
But his implements give him no peace,
For, while they are moving, they screech and they scream,
Because Rub affords them no grease.

But in farmer Brightall, so hearty and cheer,
A character different you see.
Tis not all for self that his hands are engaged;
And his heart is e'er open and free.
A generous living he grudges to none;
And he says,—"would you jog on in peace,
Then never withhold this expense of a groat;
We can't go ahead without grease."

'Tis surely the case with each one of us all,
Let wishes be whatever they may,
Some friction or other our movements impedes,
Unless we will smooth it away.

Economy, prudence, both very good friends,
For our health, for our purse, for our peace,
And they too persuade us there's no'er a bit lost,
Should we spend a few shillings for grease.

Mechanics, and merchants, professionals too,
Are all but so many machines,
With their wheels and their gudgeons, their sockets and
slides.

And their cranks and their rollers and pins,
Some operate easy, while others rub hard,
And some too all action will cease,
Because there is lacking this "unguent of joy;"
In plain phraseology—grease.

A poet's a Grahamite,—living on air;—
His exercise all in the skies.

In a feathered sedan, with the Muses in train,
To Pæan! through ether he hies
Allons! ah! Pegasus now lags on his way,
Refusing his speed to increase;
Still falters;—the vehicle comes to a stand;—
The poet, alas! has no grease.

AGRICOLA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Original.

TOBACCO CHEWING.

Messrs Editors: In your paper of the 16th of March, there was an article on Snuff Taking which appears to be rather objectionable to some of your fair Readers. And it appears to me not to be quite fair, that our good wives and mothers should be quizz'd about taking snuff, and say nothing about the filthy practice of men's chewing tobacco. When the paper was first brought into the house, Aunt Tabby took it and began to read, as she generally does; for she says she finds a good many valuable hints in it about her domestic affairs; such as making butter and cheese, keeping her poultry, &c. and then the marriages, news and such things. But when she came to that about snuff, she threw down the paper, as mad as vengeance, and berated Listener and the lady at no small rate, because they said so much about snuffing and nothing about chewing; and as she is a glib-tongued woman, if the tobacco chewers didn't get a good run, then I'm no judge. So I thought I would just tell you a little of her harangue.

"I know," said she, "that taking snuff is rather a bad habit, but then it is 'not half so bad as many others, and what vexes me most is, that they said so much about this and not a word about chewing tobacco. I guess if they had been as much plagued as I have been, about having the tobacco spittle all over the house, and into every thing, they would have said something about that too. There's old Mr Cavendish when he comes into the house, if I have any thing down to the fire, I have to watch it as narrow as a cat does a mouse. or I should have it all bespattered over; and then when he was in our parlor the other evening, the new

floor was so stained over, that with all my washing and scouring since, it now looks as if the hogs had been there. There is nobody would have him in their pew at meeting, half so quick as they would an Indian. And then his wife, poor Mrs Cavendish, I pity her, she tries so hard to keep her house looking decent, and he is so slovenly. And then there's his new suit of clothes that he had not more than two or three months ago, his waistcoat, the folds of his coat and the sleeves, they now look as if he had been under the hen roost. And it costs him more for tobacco, I dare say, than it does me for snuff, and he can't do without it a bit better. Last spring about planting time, I remember he got out of tobacco and had to go four or five miles to the store to get it; his team lying still, and the boys doing nothing all the time. And as to how he come to get into the habit, I don't know, but I don't believe he has any better excuse for it than Mrs Macaboy had for taking snuff. Perhaps he took it from the cattle; they chew the cud, but then he is 'not half so neat about it, for they do 'not spit it out."

Now Aunt Tabby is a pretty considerable of a snuff taker, but I could not blame her so much for running out against tobacco chewers she had been so vexed with them. She is so tidy that nobody would think her a snuff taker if they didn't happen to see her take a pinch. Every thing in her house looks as neat as wax work; and she has the name of making about the best butter and cheese of any in town; and I think myself that I should much rather eat butter and cheese of her make, than of many others I know of, that don't take snuff.

REPORTER.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Farm on which he now lives. Said Farm is situated in Wayne, on Beech Hill, so called, about a mile west of the village, and most beautifully situated on the main County road leading from Wayne to Livermore. This farm contains 70 acres of first rate land, mostly fenced with heavy stone wall, well wooded and watered, and good fruit in abundance. The buildings are large and very convenient, and in good repair. I will sell with the farm the stock, farming utensils and crops that may then be growing upon it; or I will exchange it for a small farm near some market place. Conditions made easy. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. JACOB NELSON.
Wayne, April 2, 1839. 6w9



THE Subscriber offers for sale the FARM on which he now resides, situated about 3 miles from Readfield Corner on the road leading to Winthrop—about four miles from the same.

Said Farm contains about two hundred acres of excellent farming land, well wooded and watered, and has on it one of the most valuable orchards in the country.

Any one desirous of obtaining a good farm will do well to call and examine it.

Likewise he will dispose of his stock and farming tools if desired. Terms liberal.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises. B. H. CUSHMAN.

March 23, 1839.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

EBEN FULLER has just received a great variety of fresh Garden Seeds.
Augusta, April 9, 1839.

Winthrop Messenger



WILL stand the ensuing season for the use of mares at Hallowell Cross Roads.

This elegant horse is a son of the Old Messenger, so long and so favorably known in this County as the sire of the best stock ever raised in it. He is out of the well known Blake mare, long known as one of the best mares in the County, and he combines as many of the good points and qualities of both parents as can be desired. His color is a bright bay with black mane, tail and legs. He is remarkably well proportioned, healthy, active and strong. He took the premium offered by the Kennebec County Ag. Society for the best stud Horse in 1837. The subscriber confidently recommends him to the attention of Farmers as a first rate sire.

ALDEN SAMPSON.

Hallowell Cross Roads, 4th mo. 10, 1839. 10tf

Prouty & Mears' Ploughs.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the sale of these Ploughs, would inform the public that he has received an assortment embracing all sizes from No. 2 to No. 6, and their Side Hill plough, which he is authorized and will sell at the Boston prices. Any person wishing to purchase is requested to call and examine them.

He will forward orders for any particular article in this line, which will be furnished at short notice.

ISAAC BOWLES, Agent.

Winthrop, April 13, 1839. 10

Seed Sowers for Sale.

MACHINES for sowing seeds in gardens and fields, such as Ruta Baga, Onion, Beet &c. &c. can be had at the Maine Farmer Office. They are constructed in a neat and durable manner, by the inventor A. Holmes, Kingston, Ma. PRICE \$6 50. 14.

Fresh Garden Seeds,

For sale at R. G. LINCOLN'S Agricultural Seed Store.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of again offering to his customers and the public generally his annual collection of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, comprising an assortment not surpassed for quantity, quality or variety in the State,—among which may be found almost every variety usually called for or cultivated in this State.

They have been selected with great care, and the community may feel assured that they are pure and fresh.

Country traders can be furnished by the lb. or box on as reasonable terms as they can be bought in Boston. Those who wish for boxes of Seeds to sell again are allowed 40 per cent discount for cash, and seeds warranted.

R. G. LINCOLN.

Feb. 5, 1839. 11f

Ploughs.

WE have for Sale a large number of CAST IRON PLOUGHS of an approved pattern and a variety of sizes. Also PLOUGH CASTINGS to supply any parts of the various sizes.

PELEG BENSON, Jr. & Co.

Winthrop Village, April 4th, 1839.

Winthrop High School for both Sexes.

THE Spring term in this Seminary, will commence on the 22d instant.

The course of instruction, both English & classical is similar to that of the first schools of a kindred character in New England.

TERMS, from \$4 to \$5 for twelve weeks according to the branches pursued. 50 cents additional charge is made for incidentals and use of books.

Board can be obtained in respectable families in the village or vicinity for from \$1.50 to \$2 the week.

Six scholars can be accommodated in the family [of the Principal for \$2 each, including, washing, lights, &c.

Having been employed for the last twenty years in teaching, mostly in Newburyport and Boston, Mass., the subscriber indulges a strong confidence, that those parents or guardians, who may place their children under his instruction will not be disappointed in any reasonable expectation of improvement.

ALFRED W. PIKE, Principal.

Winthrop, April 12, 1839.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

MALAGA, Golden Straw, Black Sea, Red Beard, Merimichie Tea, and the common Bald Wheat for Seed. At LINCOLN'S Seed store, Hallowell.

Feb. 5, 1839.

A good assortment of JUSTICES' BLANKS for sale at this Office.

The Maine Farmer,
And Journal of the Useful Arts,

Is published weekly at Winthrop by SEAVEY & ROBBINS, and Edited by E. HOLMES & M. SEAVEY.

Price \$2.00 a year. \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be received in payment.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services.

A few short advertisements will be inserted at the following rates. All less than a square \$1.00 for three insertions. \$1.25 per square, for three insertions. Continued three weeks at one half these rates.

All letters on business must be free of postage.